REGISTERED No. 70—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,583.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873. Subscription in Advance. For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
" Carwar	31	" Coconada	15
" Narrakal	June 2	" Vizagapatam	16
" Tuticorin	6	" Bimlipatam	16
" Colombo	7	" Copaulpore	17
" Galle	8	" False Point	18
" Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line, hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Nilgherries can be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin, whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
" Kurrachee	8	" Fao	23
" Gundur	9	" Bushire	25
" Muscat	13	" Kishm	28
" Bunder Abbas	13	" Linga	29
" Linga	15	" Bunder Abbas..July	1
" Bushire	17	" Muscat	3
" Koweit	19	" Guadur	1
" Fao	19	" Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S.W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDUS, 1,040 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,625 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45, Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT at BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 30th May, 1873, at 6 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, 1,584 tons, and 350 H.P.) Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—

For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

NOTICE.—The s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the MALABAR COAST on the 29th instan, at Noon, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telli cherry, Calicut and Cochin.

For Freight and passengers apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD,
33, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., at No. 150, Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned places, the neat Modern Household Furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich silver cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg frames, ice pitcher, waiter, a handsome tea case containing a set of best electro-plated spoons and forks, a ditto containing dessert knives and forks, table candlesticks, candelabra, &c., backwood carved furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, whatnots, teapoys, screens circular table, hatstand, verandah, chairs, plated 3 light hanging and lamp, four-post bedstead, camp bedstead, dressing and counter, dressing and toilet tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A Serviceable Grey Brougham Horse.

No Catalogue can be had, the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares, Piano, a Madras-built Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the New Post Office Building, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c., the property of E. C. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay, proceeding to Calcutta.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, by Collard and Collard, a English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major F. C. Davidson.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogue and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND.

On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anundrao Damother, the Mortgagor, the following Land, viz :—All that piece or parcel of land called or known by the name of Rand, situate near the Railway Station, on the east side of the public road at Coorla Suja, Marole, Taloka Salsette, Zilla Konkon, and in Tanna District, and in the sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement six beegas, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the ground of Pawloo Nimbal Furnand, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by the ground of Gaspar Goam, and on or towards the south by the Rai Road, and by the Hill of Bomanjee Hormusjee, and which land was formerly in the occupation of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and now in the occupation of the said Anundrao Damother.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd June, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of neat electro-plated ware, consisting of 4½, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 inch table candlesticks, chamber candlesticks, 10 inch plain pillar glasses, butter pots, egg, pickle, and cruet frames, waiters, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE KALBADAVEE ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. Mooranjee Kullianjee and Veerjee Khatsey, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vishbooandass Hurrybhoy, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, situate on the east side of Kalbadevee Road, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 236, containing by admeasurement 1,267 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Joseph Maria, on the west by the said Kalbadevie Road, on the north by the house of Nurrotum Narondass, and on the south by the Hunooman Lane, together with the 2 dwelling houses and chawls built thereon, now assessed under Nos. 47, 103, and 48, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Heeralall Hema Tapuria, and now are, or at the time of the execution of the mortgage deed, in the occupation of the Bombay City Press.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 29th May 1873.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reverse of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shake Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. During the MONSOON MONTHS no PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, or other manufactured articles liable to be damaged by wet will be received for conveyance unless each Package is DAUBERED.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Fort, 28th May 1873. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COURT, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

No Claim for deficiency of or damage to Cargo will be entertained after the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1873. Agents Ship Janet Court.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the GRAND ARSENAL, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M., on account of Government, a large quantity of UNSERVICEABLE CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Terms 25 per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not paid for and removed within three days.

CHARLES CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession and on very moderate terms, the favourite HOUSE, on Chinchpoogly Hill, called "BELLAIR," in one of the most airy situations in the Island. The House has ample accommodation for a large family or several Bachelors. For full particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited.

TO BE LET, the favourite HOUSE called "THE ROCK," beautifully situated at Chinchpoogly. Rent moderate. For full particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

MACKENZIE, LYALL, & Co. are instructed by H. MILLAT, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, Calcutta, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, proximo, and following days, *the Good Will, Lease, and Stock-in-Trade* of that extensive and well fitted ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as the VULCAN FOUNDRY, belonging to the late Firm of HUGH McLARDY & Co.

As the Machinery is of the best description, the above offers an opportunity seldom met with. The sale will be in detail.

Catalogues can be had on application to the Auctioneers.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

THIRD EDITION, Post Free, 2s. 2d.

REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.

Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet constitutes a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to get plundered and destroyed." * * * "But, therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector."—*Punch*.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Bad, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. load Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 7th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.	LONDON.
46, Washington Street.	84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works :—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is now on every Capsule, also the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to a Chemist or Physician." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox Medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—T. D. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and 1 Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treasher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.—THE STORM SIGNALS formed by DRUMS and CONES by day, and by LIGHTS at night, as in the Commercial Code of Signals, will be used at this Port from and after the 1st June 1873, and will be displayed when necessary at the Castle Flag Staff.

The use of Cones, Drums, or Balls for signalling the different description of Vessels at the several Signal Stations will hereafter be discontinued.

HENRY MORLAND,
21st May 1873. Acting Master Attendant.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the following WORKS :—

1. Construction of New Road from Campoolie to Gagoda Khind.
2. Material required for the above Road.
3. Metalling the Road from Gagoda Khind to Dhurumtur.

No Tender will be received after the 31st instant.

For particulars and conditions apply at Tanna Executive Engineer's Office.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 16th instant, appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th instant, and in other Newspapers, under the Signature of THUCKER WALLJEE HEERJEE, I, the Undersigned, VISRAM HURJEE, beg to inform the Public that the PARTNERSHIP between me and THUCKER WALLJEE HEERJEE, SOONDERJEE HEMRAZ, RAMJEE VEERJEE, MADHOWJEE THACKERSEY, VEERJEE HURJEE, and KESSOWJEE THACKERSEY in the said Notice, alleged to have been DISSOLVED on the 14th Asoo Vud Sumvut 1927, still continues to EXIST for all the purposes of the liquidation thereof, and that such of the Debts due to and from the said Partnership as I have received and paid since the alleged dissolution thereof were so received and paid by me as one of the members of the said Partnership and on account of the said Partnership and not otherwise, and that each of the several persons above-named is equally liable with me to pay the Debts that still remain due and owing by the said Partnership to any other person or persons.—Bombay, 26th May 1873.

હું વીશરામ હરજીવન શાહ.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

These Filters deprive the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that even stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

THE MAGNETIC FILTERING MATERIAL NEVER REQUIRES RENEWAL.

	No. 1.	* No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit	" 16	" 20	" 25	" 33

* This is covered with Coir Rope, which forms a strong protection in travelling.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPETENT CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, on a monthly Salary of RUPEES FIFTY.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Bombay, 23rd May 1873. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36	
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA—	Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 26
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 29*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Booksbentel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42	
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW—	Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed to references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S
WHITE LABEL COGNAC,
Rs. 20 per dozen.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

OUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40	per dozen.
Sherry	" 25	"
St. Julien	" 15	"
St. Estephe	" 12	"
Medoc	" 10	"
LARRONDE FRERES'		
Marseaux	" 15	"
Chateau Lafite	" 20	"
Superior Old Cognac	" 25	"
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s		

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23, & 24, APOLLO STREET.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
To Measure or for Immediate Use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—The genuine cool and absorbing	Six 36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A fresh supply ...	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC.—A strong useful Shirt, with Collars attached	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new Front, for Indian washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	31 8
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six 22 8	25 0
SPUN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY 1873.

EXCHANGES on London has continued at almost exactly our yesterday's quotations, both for ready bills and for forward delivery.

In Government Securities there is no change, prices being still well maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d. to 1. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16d. to 1s. 10½d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16, to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228½ to 229

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-14-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RATES by Canal are firm. By sailing vessel they are unchanged; but not much business is doing. Cotton is being stored, and there is no enquiry for ships not ready to receive cargo.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Wooden Ships „ ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bulk ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / „ Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Colaba and Morarjee Spinning shares. Other Spinning and Bank of Bombay shares steady. Press shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	762½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	260
8,380	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	470

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10 9 1 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,510
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	815
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	880	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,600
300	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	800
500	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	7,200
200	6,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	675
300	1,000	all	200 ps	Franci Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	43½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	670
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
...	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
188	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 ps	Albert Mills Co.....	1,200
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,500
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,075
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,475
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jeewraj Ballo Mills	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,175
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
800	2,500	all	150 p.s	Oriental	3,050
800	2,500	2,400	116 p.s	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	...	...	Soondardas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been quiet but steady, and prices remain quite unaltered. First holders continue steady, refusing to sell at the lower offers made by the dealers, in consequence of which a very small business is passing from first hands. 40 inch 7½ lbs. and 8½ lbs Shirting, and 3 lbs. Maddapollams are, however, in active demand, but as the holders are refusing to sell them at current rates, the business doing in them is next to nothing. The following sales are reported to have been made by Europeans firms yesterday :—

750 pc. G. Shirtings (fine) 40 in. 29 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 4 4 6
100 „ „ „ 45 „ 39 „ 9 lbs. at „ 6 6 0
500 „ „ 40 „ 30 „ 8½ lbs. at „ 5 13 0
1,500 „ G. Madapollams 32 „ 24 „ 2½ lbs. at „ 2 2 3

COTTON.

The market has been steady, and we have no change to report in prices except those of Dhollerah descriptions, in which an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy may be reported. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee .....at Rs 198 to Rs. 200
„ Akote ... ...at „ 205 to „ 207
„ Broach M.G. .....at „ 212 to „ 227
„ Hingunghaut.....at „ 223 to „ 228
„ Mowa and Bhownuggur.....at „ 204 to „ 208
„ Sawginned .....at „ 215 to „ 217
„ Compta and Vingorla.....at „ 182 to „ 184

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New Bhownuggur .....at Rs. 206
50 „ „ „ .....at „ 206
150 „ „ „ .....at „ 208
75 „ „ Veerumgaum .....at „ 192 to 194
50 „ „ Unjor .....at „ 195
50 „ „ „ .....at „ 198
25 „ „ „ .....at „ 198
25 „ „ Bhoree .....at „ 187

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 26th April.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	227 8 8	 121
Goods.....	1,205 15 10	 159
Electric Telegraph.....	1 11 7	 0
Total.....	1,435 4 1	Total..... 280

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Royal George	Brown.....	Liverpool, Feb. 14.
	Janet Court.....	Crawford	London, January 5.
	Alexandria	Buhsenr	Chittagong, March 18.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Azzopardi.....	Carwar, May 26.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kurrachee (s).....	Beyts	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez.
Ship City of Dublin, to Liverpool.
Ship Elcano, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 130 cases stout, P. S. Kharegot; 81 bundles cast steel, K. Jewa.
Timor s, 25 casks iron rivets, 53 bundles cast steel, 200 pipes and 1 case nuts, K. Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Corinna s, 2 hogsheads sherry, P. Framjee and Co; 40 cases paper, N. Sewjee; 125 drums linseed oil, and 9 cases varnish, H. D. Fisher and Co; 30 cases champagne, Bolton and Co; 122 packages paper, D. Merwanjee and Co; 45 cases paper, N. Ardaseer and Sons.
Saladin, 30 cases brandy, Bonnevialle and Sibille.
Roodee, 10 cases geneva, C. Palmer & Co.
J. Cursetjee Bottlboi, 50 cases port, C. Palmer & Co.
Hadden Hall, 47 cases port, C. Palmer and Co.
Sterling s, 20 cases old tom, C. Palmer and Co.
Crossby s, 50 cases sherry, C. Palmer and Co.
Urbino s, 41 cases sherry, C. Palmer and Co.
Nelson, 10 cases brandy, Payne and Co.
Khorasan, 10 cases claret, Payne and Co.
Calliphoe, 8 cases moselle, Payne and Co.
Xantho s, 45 cases oilmanstore, R. Talub.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 85 cases brandy, N. and B. Wadia and Co; 25 cases olive oil, R. Martin and Co.
Persia s, 10 cases brandy. Bonnevialle and Sibille.
Asia s, 7 cases brandy, Bonnevialle and Sibille.
Arabia s, 125 cases brandy, Bonnevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 250 bales cotton, G. Cotton and Co.
Duncairn, 125 bales cotton, V. Poonsee and Co; 45 bales cotton, H. Nagsee and Co.
Gardner Colby, 59 bales cotton, B. Shamjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, F. Cassels and Co.
Pocahontas, 42 bales cotton, H. Luckmedass and Co; 10 bales cotton, J. Goculdass.
Glee Maiden, 108 bales cotton, Nansee; 50 bales cotton, D. Narronjee; 51 bales cotton, K. Abdoola; 73 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama and Co.
Sandringham, 1,000 bales cotton, R. Steuart and Co.
Iron Cross, 109 bales cotton, D. Narronjee; 19 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co; 55 bales cotton, T. Loonidaram.
New Era, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Augusta, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Andaman, 250 bales cotton, K. Nixon and Co.
William Woodbury, 320 cwts. horns, H. Noormomed; 300 bags linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co; 350 bales cotton, D. Ruttonsey.
Centurion, 2,500 dholls coir yarn, P. Runsordass; 22 bales cotton, R. Martin and Co; 68 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosein and Co.
Red Gauntlet s, 50 bales wool, D. Govindjee; 57 bales cotton, The London A. and A. Co; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, V. Poonsee and Co.
Tanjore s, 201 bales wool, N. Ahutow.
Muriel s, 161 casks cocoanut oil, 52 bales wool, 40 bales hemp and 83 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 31 bales hides, V. Brothers
134 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 34 bales cotton, H. Manockram.
Corinna s, 45 bales wool, L. Khaky; 25 bales wool, R. Raychund; 20 bales wool, K. Toolaram; 50 bales cotton, B. Shamjee and Co; 52 bales cotton, H. Kheldass; 16 bales hides and skins, J. H. Gunny.
Timor s, 29 bales skins, Esmail and Co; 68 bales hemp, A. Noorbhoy; 29 bales hides, J. Peerbhoy; 167 bales cotton, J. O. Yajnik; 50 bales cotton, M. Jaitha; 70 bales cotton, T. Khetsee; 100 bags wheat, W. and A. Graham and Co; 500 bags wheat, H. A. H. Essac; 15,000 bundles coir yarn, V. Nathoo; 60 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass; 13 bales hides D. Mahomed; 270 bundles myrabollams, N. Jehangerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong s, 5 bundles and 114 pieces E. teeth, C. Sheryputjee; 17 cases gum, and 22 cases hecrabole, D. Dossa; 146 piece E. teeth, A. Visram; 12 pieces E teeth, A. Mamodjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 52 packages coffee, B. and F. Bomanjee.

FOR TRIESTE

Geelong s, 273 packages coffee, V. Brothers.
Juno s, 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 210 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 261 packages coffee, A. C. Gumpert.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 4 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co; 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.

FOR VENICE

India s, 100 bales cotton, N. Manocjee and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Juno s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Friga, 100 bales cotton, E. Latham and Co; 130 cwts horns, W. Chandabhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Geelong s, 4 bundles shawls, A. Essupshaw; 1 bundle silk, B. Brothers; 3 bundles silk, H. A. Babany; 4 packages patch leaves, C. Tyebally.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L, 4h. 51m., 12·3s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

May.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.					Wind.				
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of Cloudy Sky (the whole Sky being 100).	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O		O	O	O		
19	29·763	86·5	80·9	79·1	·783	0·9	90·6	80·9	WSW, S, SSW, SW, & W.	
20	·732	87·2	80·5	78·3	·755	1·4	90·2	82·6	NW, NNE, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW ESE.	218
21	·724	87·7	81·4	79·4	·768	1·6	91·2	82·9	S, SSW, WSW, W, WNW, W, SSE, W.	255
22	·684	86·8	80·5	78·4	·766	1·8	91·1	81·8	W, SSE, S, WSW, W, WNW, W, SSW, S.	223
23	·712	86·7	80·6	78·6	·773	1·0	90·3	81·8	S, SSW, WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, NW.	296
24	·686	86·0	80·7	79·0	·802	2·6	90·6	80·2	NW, NNW, NNE, WNW, NW, WNW.	242
25	·625	87·1	81·7	80·0	·795	4·2	90·1	83·7	SW., S. SSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW.	358

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

Fife, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

MAY 28.

Castell, Major, 1st Belooch Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Lester, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Thackwell, Sub-Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to join, to Thyetmyo.
Griffin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Agra.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the under-mentioned officer attached to the Home Department of the Government of India :—

Mr. J. A. Stowell, Registrar.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces' Commission :—

Capt E. W. C. H. Miller, Asst Commsr, 3rd class, to officiate in the 1st class, with effect from the 3rd March last, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Asst Commsr, Jubbulpore.

Capt W. L. Noverre, Asst Commsr, 3rd class, to officiate in the 1st class, with effect from the 17th April last, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Asst Commsr in charge of the Sub-division of Hurda, in the Hoshungabad District.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 1724, dated the 16th instant, opposite Specification No. 689, for Mr. William Jackon, read Mr. William Jackson.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Subsidiary leave for three days is allowed to Mr G W Macleod, Asst to the Acct Genl, Bom, in addition to the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification of this Dept, No 2336, dated 7th April 1873.

His Excellency in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 1 (b), under Section 22 of the Civil Leave Code :—

1 (b.) An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe, who wishes to have his leave extended, must apply to the Secretary of State for India at least three months before the end of his leave

That the following be added to Rule 1 under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code :—

"He must apply for this permission at least three months before the end of his leave."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Allahabad Rifle Volunteer Corps.—Capt E. C. H. Webb to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt C. A. Dodd, or until further orders.

Capt H. P. Peacock, 2nd in Commd of the Govr Genl's Body Guard, having reported his return from England on the 24th Feb. 1873, has been appointed to officiate as Commdt of the Body Guard, with effect from the date on which he assumed command, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt-Col Delane, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers of the Med Dept, having completed two ty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surg-Maj from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to H E M's approval :—

Surg John James Clarke, M. D., 14th May 1873.

Surg George Olaus Baillie, M D, 14th May 1873.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C B, V C, of the Ben S C, Comdt, 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) Regt—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 21st April 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per Goloconda.

Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Robert Chalmers, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Command and Squad Officer, 14th Ben Cav (Lancers)—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 with effect from the 17th April 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per Ravensworth Castle.

Maj Henry Cope Smith, of the Ben S C, Sub-Asst, Stud Dept, —for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 14th April 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per Khedive.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Alexander Robinson, of the Ben S C,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 28th April 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per Deccan.

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Campbell Clay Grant Ross, of the Ben S C, Comdt, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regt of N I,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 28th April 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per Deccan.

Lt-Col Charles Chester Dandridge, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regt of N I,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th May 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirement and to make the following appointments :—

63rd Regiment—Subject to approval by H M, Lt Lindsay Henry John Barnard is permitted to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 29th April 1873.

18th Bengal Cav—Surg G H Daly, M D, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Dr Poole on furlough. Dated 6th May 1873.

19th Bengal Cavalry—Capt W W Biscoe is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt on promotion. Dated 6th May 1873.

2nd Native Infantry—Lt Col W B Shawe, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Col Oakes on furlough. Dated 6th May 1873.

Lt B Channer, 1st Wing Sub, to be Qr-mr, vice Capt G N Channer. Dated 6th May 1873.

3rd Native Infantry—Maj A Tulloch, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Martin, offg as 2nd in Comd, and during the absence of Lt-Col Blair on furlough. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt D J Stewart, offg 1st Wing Sub 31st N I, to be Qr-mr, vice Darely, deceased. Dated 6th May 1873.

14th Native Infantry—Maj L H Williams, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Col Ross on furlough. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt F H Woodgate, 1st Wing Sub and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Williams. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt J G Maclean, Qr-mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Woodgate. Dated 6th May 1873.

Lt M R Spence, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Qr-mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Maclean. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt W Campbell, attached to the regiment, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, vice Woodgate. Dated 6th May 1873.

16th Native Infantry—Capt J W A Michell, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Cubitt, appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command. Dated 6th May 1873.

18th Native Infantry—Capt G H Jackson, General List, Infy, to officiate as Adjt, vice Toker, offg as Wing Officer. Dated 6th May 1873.

Lt C A R Sage, 2nd Wing Sub, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Wintle, who vacated on promotion to the rank of Major. Dated 6th May 1873.

20th Native Infantry—Capt H W Gordon, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Maj Rogers, on furlough. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt J Bartleman, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Gordon. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt G M D Hill, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Bartleman. Dated 6th May 1873.

Lt S B Irwin, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, vice Hill. Dated 6th May 1873.

Lt R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Sub 1st Goorkha Regt, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Irwin, appointed 1st Wing Sub. Dated 6th May 1873.

25th Native Infantry—Lt A T S A Rind, 2nd Wing Sub, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Marshall, appointed Adjt. Dated 6th May 1873.

33rd Native Infantry—Lt-Col J Y Gowan, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lt-Col Langmore, on general leave. Dated 6th May 1873.

Maj T W Rutherfurd, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Gowan. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt S C MacTier, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Rutherfurd. Dated 6th May 1873.

Lt C T Bingham, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice MacTier. Dated 6th May 1873.

34th Native Infantry—Maj L E Evans, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, during the absence of Lt Col Dandridge, on furlough. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt C S Pratt, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Evans. Dated 6th May 1873.

35th Native Infantry—Lt M H Hayes, 2nd Wing Sub to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Hawkes, appointed Qr-mr. Dated 6th May 1873.

38th Native Infantry—Capt A W Graham, Genl List, Infantry, to be Qr-mr vice Elliot, appointed to the Commst Dept. Dated 24th April 1873.

43rd Native Infantry—Capt H M Evans, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Blunt, appointed 2nd in Command. Dated 6th May 1873.

Capt G D Reid, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Adjt, vice Evans. Dated 6th May 1873.

1st Goorkha Regiment—Capt G Young, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Jenkins, transferred to the 20th N I. Dated 6th May 1873.

Umritsar—Capt P Roddy, V C, unattached List, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Hodgson, who vacated on proceeding on furlough. Dated 6th May 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Bat 14th Regt—Maj C E Grogan to be Lt-Col, from the 16th April 1873.

2nd Bat 23rd Regt—Maj and Local Lt-Col G Bent to be Col, from the 10th April 1873.

36th Regt—Lt T M Maxwell to be Capt, from the 18th Dec 1872.

39th Regt—Lt C D'O Harman to be Capt, from the 5th Feb 1873.

Lt R Hill to be Capt, from the 15th Feb 1873.

51st Regt—Capt J F Trydell to be Lt-Col from the 23rd March 1873.

Lt W E Harness to be Capt, from the 4th Sept 1872.

59th Regt—Lt D T Chisholm to be Capt from the 9th April 1873.

108th Regt—Maj H Lock to be Lt-Col, from the 20th Feb 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 30	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	June 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 2	4-30 P.M.	} No after packet.
Australia	May 31	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	„ 0	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the [illegible] on [illegible] Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg erman States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindsi s optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.		At 5 P.M.	
Friday	May 30	Friday	June 13
„	June 6		

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Monday	June 2	Monday	June 30
„	„ 16		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday	May 31

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday.....	June 6	Monday	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.
Wednesday ..... June 11

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
Wednesday..... June 4

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 7 P.M. Inland post-bags are out at 8-30 A.M. for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on paym nt of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding a tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 t-lahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year..

a week ago some natives brought up a very pretty specimen from the direction of Chowk; and two days ago a doodhwalla triumphantly exhibited a leopard which he had shot, and which he averred had killed several of his buffaloes."

It is not only in Matheran, as we have said, that there has been weather to speak about. Here from among some correspondence on the same subject we choose this letter which "Gunput" indited to us on the 27th:—"A very severe storm passed over the G. I. P. Railway in the neighbourhood of Khurdee station this evening, doing injury to the station roof, and blowing away a portion of the semaphore signal. The accompanying hailstones, which were said to be of fabulous size, completely made a wreck of the station master's garden, and caused him great loss by breaking nearly all his flower-pots, which is a pity, as he is a most enthusiastic floriculturist, and obtained the second prize last season for his garden, which many said was the prettiest and best kept on the line. Shortly after leaving the station the effects of the storm became more and more apparent; trees were uprooted and a Government telegraph post projected in a most menacing position towards the approaching train, like one of old Thor's lightning spears; further on the tubular iron telegraph posts belonging to Government were strewed about in the utmost confusion, some crumpled up like brown paper, whilst the railway teak post telegraph in charge of our old friend 'Wires' (may his shadow never grow less!) stood their ground bravely. Many of the Government posts seemed to be in very dangerous proximity to the line, and must of a necessity have fallen across the rails if overturned. What a serious accident this could cause, I leave to the imagination of the railway officials concerned. There were two railway officials in the train, who immediately gave instructions to have the repairs made and instructed the European rail layer to patrol the line. There were signs of heaven's disturbance on leaving Nassick, but I never expected to find that benignant region to produce such devilish disturbances with Her Majesty's property as it did. The storm has ceased, but another may be apprehended."

To go as far away as Hyderabad in Sind we find that there also there has been Weather, and the Collector has been having correspondence on the subject with the Commissioner in Sind. He tells the latter that a succession of thunder-storms with high wind, hail, and rain had passed over the collectorate, causing some damage to the rubbee grain which is still, to a large extent, laying out in the fields in process of cleaning and division; and causing also great destruction to mango and other ochards. Such storms are most unusual and unseasonable in the month of May, during the "chalya" or forty days' heat; and the people are in some anxiety, fearing the appearance of epidemic disease. So far, however, beyond whooping cough, which is prevalent, there is no unusual sickness; and cattle are also healthy.

At Hydrabad there had been a series of electrical disturbances. On the 12th there was a desert dust-storm which lasted from 4-45 P.M. to 6-15, during which time it was perfectly dark for six minutes, and partially so for 30. On the 13th, one of the grandest rotatory thunder-storms ever witnessed at Hydrabad commenced at 5 P.M. and lasted till 6-50, veering from north-north-west to south-east. The electric display is said to have been extraordinary and violent. 46 cents of rain fell, and besides thunder were several falls of hailstones.

But we have said enough now to show what a good title the weather has to usurp the chief place in conversation all over the presidency. Yesterday it was villainously hot—one could almost imagine the fumes of brimstone in the distance; but at times a grateful wind blew from the south-west, and won blessings from many a poor perspiring mortal. We are now looking forward to the grand burst, and this is not far distant, since according to telegrams received at Bombay yesterday, the monsoon broke as far up the coast as Cochin on Monday night. The first there was a quiet one; so probably there is the more excitement in store for our devoted city. When we say that yesterday was villainously hot we refer only to the forenoon and afternoon, for at six o'clock in the evening a strong breeze sprung up, and at nine it freshened till more and was accompanied by several showers of rain. A great deal of lightning also flashed abroad.

ESQUIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct "Armigero's" misinterpretation of what I wrote. The power referred to, to which I gave the name 'blood,' is that inborn power possessed by some men of ruling their fellow men. The quotation from a memorable trial, cited by "Armigero," does not apply in any way to my remarks.

I would also point out the untenable position taken by your correspondent with reference to the need of an officer of arms for India. If the Government admit this want, by appointing, on all State occasions, civilians and military men to attend to duties which properly belongs to the herald, "Armigero's" opinions merit no comment.

27th May. D—S.

BOMBAY.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will resume charge of his office as Third Magistrate of Police on Saturday next.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A hack buggy driver named Essoo Govind was yesterday fined five rupees by Mr. Cooper, for cruelly torturing his horse.

DHROLE DURBAR.—A correspondent of a Gujerat paper bitterly complains of the manner in which justice is administered by the Durbar at Dhrole, in Kattywar.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till yesterday eleven cases were committed by the several Magistrates of Police for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CHIEF OF PALITANA.—It is stated that the Bhyads of Palitana have preferred certain complaints to the Political Agent of Kattywar against their Chief.

STRIPES.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Vussoo Hunsaree to receive ten stripes for stealing a silver chain and sundry other articles belonging to one Deojee Essoo.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A native woman named Coorbee was bitten by a dog on Tuesday near the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. The dog was immediately killed by the police.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a man named Dhondia Dhunoo to receive ten stripes for stealing a gold tooth-pick and a metal key belonging to one Bhickoo Venoba.

THEFT OF A NOSE-RING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ruckmee, woman, was convicted of stealing a gold nose-ring set with pearls, of the value of Rs. 48, belonging to one Narayen Mahadeo, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. BOMANJEE JAMSETJEE MOOLA.—At the third day's funeral ceremony of the late Mr. Bomanjee Jamsetjee Moola, Rs. 5,000 were set apart for charitable purposes. This sum will be made over to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR DHOLKA.—A short time ago a Brahmin resident of a place called Chubasur was brutally assaulted and looted of his property near Dholka. The offenders have been arrested and will shortly be placed on their trial before a Magistrate.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—We have already given the result of the above case. We now learn that the prisoners intend to appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A native lad, aged about ten years, by name Bhickoo Dasrut, is reported to have left his father's house on the Piquet Road at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. He has not been heard of since. The boy is said to have had some ornaments on his person.

A VAGRANT.—John McCabe, a European, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work house attached to the House of Correction.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A man named Bhana Rama was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with driving a vehicle at Marine Lines in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Rama Luxmon. The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail, pending the recovery of the complainant, who is now in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AN UNGRATEFUL FRIEND.—A Hindoo named Vittoba Bapoojee, residing on the Bellasis Junction Road, reported to the Police on Tuesday that a friend of his who lived with him had absconded, taking with him a silver armlet and a gold ornament. Enquiries are being made as to the whereabouts of the accused person.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night last a fire took out in a shed situated on the Gamdevi Road, belonging to Dosabhoy Bejanjee Doobash. On an alarm being raised the fire was speedily extinguished. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 100. It is supposed that the fire was spontaneous, a quantity of grass closely packed having been left in the shed for nearly twelve months.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Giskra	Fiehrer.
Aria	Stiffelio	Verdi.
Quadrille	Grand Round	Godfrey.
Pot Pourri	Semiramide	Bressaut.
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l.
Galop	Sneezing	—

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee Mohidin Arma and four others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, the first with keeping a common gaming house in Calasee Chuckla, and the rest with being found gaming therein with dice and money. They were adjudged guilty and the first man was fined ten rupees and the rest eight rupees each.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a Mussulman named Tyeb Essajee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing four packages of paper, also with being found between sun set and sun rise in a building used for the custody of property, without giving a satisfactory account of his presence therein. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE ELPHINSTONE BUNDER.—On Tuesday Mr. McCann, in charge of the Government Reclamation Works on the Bunders, reported to the executive police, that some brass fittings on the steam cranes at the Elphinstone Bunder were stolen by some person either during Sunday or Monday night. It appears the executive police have no access to these Bunders after they are locked at 8 P.M., and the police posts are outside the fencing, and any robbery might take place without the knowledge of the police.

FIRE AT WARREE BUNDER.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out at Warree Bunder in a covered goods waggon, containing cases of boiled linseed oil, &c., which it appears had been put into the waggon during the day previous. The property belonged to the G. I. P. Railway Company. On an alarm being raised, the Fire Brigade of the company stationed at the Bunder with great exertions extinguished the flames before any thing serious had occurred. The Mazagon steam and manual engines also repaired to the spot, but were not brought into any use. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—The further hearing of the case of the Rev. Braz Fernandez *vs.* Justiniano F. Couto and Cowasjee Pestonjee was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating third Magistrate of Police. The defendants were charged with publishing an article in the *O Echo Portuguez*, defaming the character of the Reverend gentleman. Mr. Turner (Chalk and Turner) appeared on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) for the defence. After one additional witness was examined, the charge was withdrawn on the defendants tendering an apology to the prosecutor.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. Beyts, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following Passengers:—Major Castell, and thirty-five deck Passengers.

THE SHIP ALEXANDRIA, 898 tons, Captain T. Bubnour arrived in harbour yesterday, from Chittagong, (March 18th) with a cargo of 16,300 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co.

THE SHIP ROYAL GEORGE, 1458 tons, Captain J. T. Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, (February 14th) with a cargo of 2,060 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain P. Azzopardo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, (May 26th) with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty-nine deck Passngers from different ports.

THE SHIP CONTEST, 1,002 tons, Captain J. Cerruther, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Ardrossan, (January 26th) with a cargo of 1,350 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	MAY & JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 25 m	3 9	Thursday 29	6 45 m	7 1
1 31 a	6 0		7 31 a	2 6
1 4 m	3 2	Friday 30	7 23 m	6 3
2 12 a	5 5		8 17 a	2 2
2 48 m	2 5	Saturday 31	8 3m	5 1
2 55 a	4 7		9 6 a	1 8
2 36 m	1 7	Sunday 1	8 45 m	3 11
3 45 a	3 10		10 1 a	1 6
3 29 m	1 0	Monday..... 2	9 29 m	2 11
4 2 a	3 4		11 2 a	1 6
4 37 m	0 10	Tuesday..... 3	10 32 m	2 2
5 21 a	3 1		.....	.....
6 2 m	1 0	Wednesday ... 4	0 5 m	2 1
6 19 a	3 0		11 50 m	1 7

Moon—First Quarter, 3rd, 11h. 9m. A.M.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE DADUR SCANDAL.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Mr. J. H. Merritt, the defendant in the case tried on Monday last before the Senior Magistrate, charged Mr. Johnson Burrowes with assault. The complainant appeared in person. Mr. Skipsey appeared for the defendant.

The Magistrate—Do you admit the assault?

Mr. Skipsey—I would like the assault proved. I understand that this case was adjourned in order to abide the result of another case then before the Senior Magistrate. That case was heard on Monday, and certain arrangements were come to between the parties.

The Magistrate—Will not your client be satisfied if he is bound over to keep the peace for six months?

Mr. Skipsey—I don't think my client ought to be bound over at all. If the Court hears the case, it will not consider it necessary to bind the defendant over. His promise would be enough.

Mr. Merritt—His promise will not be sufficient. He (defendant) has threatened to assault me, and even yesterday, I understand, he said that he would commit an assault upon me even though he had to go to jail for three months for it. The other case has nothing to do with this, which is simply a case of assault.

Mr. Skipsey said the one was intimately connected with the other.

Mr. Merritt—I don't see what this case of assault has to do with the other case.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Skipsey)—I have not gone into the facts of the case, but from the little I know of it I certainly think that your client ought to be bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. Skipsey—My client says he can plead justification for the assault; and he wishes me to go into the case.

The Magistrate—I am not going into the case of assault. Your client admits the assault, and I am going to bind him over.

Mr. Skipsey said he saw no reason why his client should be bound over. He looked upon the binding over as a sort of punishment which the Court would not inflict if the facts were gone into.

The Magistrate—Your client admits the assault and threatens to assault again.

Mr. Skipsey said he did not believe there was any truth as to the threat, which complainant mentioned with the view to aggravate the charge. If the case was gone into, he thought it would be found that the defendant assaulted in order to protect some one he was bound to protect.

The Magistrate—I think you might advise your client to consent to being bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Skipsey said there was a strong feeling between the parties; and he feared his advice would have no great effect.

The Magistrate—The strong feeling is a reason why your client should be bound over.

Mr. Skipsey said the matter had been before the public in a certain way, and if it went forth that he was bound over——

The Magistrate—I have nothing to do with the public, Mr. Skipsey.

Mr. Skipsey said what his Worship had to do with the public to a certain extent in connection with the case, was that the matter, which had been before the public, had come before the Court; and if defendant was bound over, the fact might, without the necessary explanation, be used to prejudice him in future.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Merritt)—Will you be satisfied if Mr. Burrowes promises not to assault you again?

Mr. Merritt—No, your Worship.

The Magistrate—If the case is gone into, I can simply take evidence as to the assault.

Mr. Skipsey—I must go into the justification of the assault. To submit to being bound over without offering a justification might seem to imply that my client was altogether in the wrong.

The Magistrate—I don't think so.

Mr. Merritt—It was not an assault on grave and sudden provocation. It was a premeditated assault.

The Magistrate—Do I understand your client to admit the assault?

Mr. Skipsey—He admits it and couples it with a justification.

The Magistrate—What is the justification?

Mr. Skipsey—That it was in protection of a person he was bound to protect—his niece.

The Magistrate seemed still to be of opinion that the defendant should be bound over. Mr. Skipsey consulted with his client for a few minutes.

Mr. Skipsey—Will your Worship require securities?

The Magistrate—No. But you will caution your client not to commit an assault again.

Mr. Skipsey—My client objects to being bound over, but after the expression of the Court's opinion—an expression so strong as to amount almost to compulsion—he assents.

The Magistrate—I trust you will caution your client that if he again commits an assault, it will be my duty to punish him severely.

Defendant was bound over in his own recognisances of Rs. 200 to keep the peace for six months.

INDIAN ITEM.

POLICE OFFICE DALALS.—Babu Tarabalab Chattarji attorney, on Friday last complained to Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, that several persons styling themselves law brokers, and who daily infest the Northern Division Magistrate's Court, were a source of great nuisance to the legal practitioners. They interfered with the rights of the members of his profession, and he suggested that an order to Mr. Superintendent Percy to put them out, whenever they are seen loitering within the police compound, would have the desired effect. The Deputy Commissioner asked the attorney to get him their names, which he promised to do.—*Englishman.*

THE BRIGADE PARADE ON SATURDAY.—All the troops in garrison paraded on the Maidan on Saturday morning to fire the usual *feu de joie* in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. There were a large number of persons present, both Europeans and natives; and we were somewhat surprised at the reckless manner in which many of the former crowded in upon the troops, interfering with the manœuvres, and running great risk of being ridden over by staff officers carrying orders, or of being transfixed by the careless discharge of a sepoy's ramrod. People who go to see a parade should know that they can see all movements of troops best at a distance, and that is what we suppose they go out for, not to get in the way and cause accidents.—*Englishman.*

A SENTORIAN PREACHER.—Our intervention is requested in a very odd dilemma. At a certain hill station the name of which we shall refrain from mentioning, the visitors and residents are eager to go regularly to church, and are quite satisfied with their appointed pastor, so far as his most essential characteristics are concerned. He is described as earnest and orthodox. But there is one unfortunate peculiarity in his mode of conducting the service which his congregation do not know how to protest against, but which nevertheless annoys them to the verge of distraction. The church is very small and the reverend incumbent has been blessed with lungs and a larynx adapted to St. Paul's Cathedral. The congregation return from his ministrations too stunned and dizzy to profit by the doctrines he has taught them. Can we give him a hint?—we are asked as a last resource. Perhaps stentorian clergymen at hill stations, who happen to read this, will take one.—*Pioneer.*

FOOT RACE AT JULLUNDUR.—The most exciting event that has taken place here for a long time was, however, a running match. For some time past it had been known that a challenge from the champion miler of the 1-6th Regiment, had been accepted by Private Sutcliffe, of the 57th Regiment, The match was to run a mile for Rs. 50 or upwards. The eventful evening arrived, and the road where the race was to be run was crowded to excess. The 1-6th man Private D. Murray and his friends reached Jullundur the day previous, and every one had been trying to catch a glimpse of him to see "what he was like." At 7 P.M. on Thursday the 15th, the men arrived on the ground, accompanied by their backers and trainers, Captain Tarleton, Lieutenant Drury, and Sub-Lieutenant Boileau officiated in the respective capacities of referee, judge, and starter. Immediately the start took place both men leaped off, but before 20 yards were covered every one present could see Murray was over-matched for every single stride of his opponent's Murray took two and three. At the quarter of a mile, the 1-6th man began to feel the pace tell on him, and showed evident signs of distress, while Sutcliffe was running well within himself, and kept a running fire of comments on his opponent's struggles to keep his place. At the half mile all was over, Murray being far behind. At 400 yards from home, he lessened his pace, (in fact he staggered so much that he was in imminent danger of falling) and Sutcliffe coming in grand style won by 250 to 300 yards—Murray walking in with the crowd. Immense cheering greeted the winner, and every one was delighted with his splendid style of running. As it was his first match he received numerous congratulations.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

FRANKLIN BACON'S REPUBLIC: DIARY OF AN INVENTOR.

(Cornhill Magazine for May.)

ON the finest day of some recent month H.M.'s frigate, the Highflyer, sailing in some latitude or other which can be of no great moment to the reader, met suddenly with rough weather. It was so rough that a colonial prime minister, who had been taken on board as a passenger, *via* England, repented of his sins, and proposed to lead a new life. There is no knowing how far he might have persevered on this resolution, but fortunately the roughness subsided as it had begun, that is with perfect suddenness, and it was then noticed by many, both amongst officers and men, that, although the waters had been tempestuously agitated there had not been the faintest breath of air to stir them. The wind had been all the time at a dead lull, and the sun as plain as on that authentic day when it worked under Joshua's orders. This led to a discussion on the quarter-deck. The first-lieutenant, who was a volcanic man, felt sure there had been a submarine explosion, and that the frigate had sailed over the crater of a submerged Etna; the second-lieutenant was of the same opinion from habit; but the captain—who doubted all he could not see with his own eyes, especially mountains, and who yet had no theories of his own as regarded effects without apparent causes—the captain decided that it had blown a gale, and that the wind had been S.W.S. As we should all of us come to a bad end if discipline were not maintained, this view, though promulgated in the teeth of evidence, happily prevailed, and the colonial prime minister, who had read about Jonah, was relieved to find that there had been nothing supernatural in this business. The sailors were also pleased to be assured *ex cathedra* that the devil had had no hand in their unexpected rocking.

It so chanced, however, that a midshipman, who had taken part in the debate, as a cat may do at a congress of of kings, leaned over the ship's side at nightfall musing sceptically. He was too young to know what was good for him, and had not yet learned to accept the decisions of his betters with a trustful mind. So he wondered, in despite of his captain, what on earth—or rather under water—could have moved the sea in that fashion; and, as facts are facts, it must be owned that the possibilities of diabolical interference suggested themselves not without charm to his untrained imagination. So he turned the matter over in a variety of ways, and was engaged in drawing a realistic portraiture of the world's enemy in the ship's paint with his thumbnail, when, looking outwards, he perceived what seemed to be the float of a fishing-line bobbing at a hundred yards a-head of the vessel. He left the devil unfinished, raised a telescope he had, reconnoitred the float, and detecting it for a bottle, instantly raised the cry, "Bottle ho!" Of course, there was an immediate scamper on the forecastle. Boathooks and nets appeared; a hundred heads craned over the gunwales; a port was opened; the helmsman altered his steering, and, as the frigate glided alongside the bottle, the latter was lassoed into custody, lifted in, and carried to the captain's cabin with all the respect due to a bottle found cruising on the high seas. It was a blessed diversion from the monotony of life on board. Something far better than the special edition of a newspaper with a murder in it on dry land. The captain, the officers who had just sat down to dine with him, the prime minister who had crawled out of his cabin to recruit for his next fit of seasickness, the midshipman who had signalled the bottle, and the two or three seamen who had joined in hauling it on board, all clustered round the table, curious and silent, whilst the captain, with that deliberation which appertains to wisdom, turned the bottle over between his hands and examined it. It was not an ordinary bottle. It was made of india-rubber, and resembled the railway flask of some capacious traveller, who should have needed stimulating by the quart. Instead of a screw-stopper, however, there was a cork tightly wired down and tarred over. It required a knife to scrape off this tar, and a pair of tweezers to untwist the wire, both of which operations the captain performed amid a stillness broken only by the washing of the waves and by the surging to and fro of the prime minister in an effort to keep his balance. When the cork began to yield all took a step forward on each other's heels to obtain a better look, and a whispered conjecture or two broke out as if the tongues were being loosed at the same time as the bottle.

"Gentlemen," said the captain, "I think we shall probably have news of the ill-starred Dogfish which foundered in these latitudes eighteen years ago."

There was no reason whatever why there should be news of the Dogfish rather than of any one of the hundreds of other vessels which have gone down before or since; but, the moment the captain had spoken, all, except the midshipman, felt intimately persuaded that the fate of the ill-starred Dogfish was about to be made plain. The midshipman wished the captain would look sharp; but that potentate, proceeding with his usual caution, applied his eye to the bottle before probing for its contents. Then he turned the receptacle upside down, and there fell out, not a single slip of writing, but a tolerably thick manuscript on tissue paper, rolled tight as a cigar. The captain, with a look of grave surprise, unwound this and scrutinised the first page, the lines of which were very close and full. At the top were inscribed these words: "Diary of an Inventor."

On reading this aloud the captain frowned. After he had emitted his prophecy about the Dogfish it was as if the unknown author were taking a liberty in thus serving him with this composition. "Diary of an unknown inventor!" was his astonished ejaculation, re-echoed by every one round the table: and the prime minister, who had some experience of inventers, exclaimed—"I am sure you'll find nothing in it."

"Shall I read the manuscript aloud whilst you are at dinner, sir?" asked the midshipman; who had been fidgeting like a monkey, and was on the tenter-hooks to learn what the cigar-like roll had to say.

The captain laid down the paper.

"Considering that you were the main instrument in procuring us this manuscript, Mr. Shrympe, perhaps you will do us the pleasure to stay and dine—afterwards you can read it if you please!" answered he graciously, and he withdrew from the table with an expression that seemed to say—"Certainly this unknown person has taken a great liberty."

The dinner was served, and the midshipman bolted his share of it; but as nobody kept step with him the gratification of his curiosity was not much advanced thereby. The courses went their usual long rounds, and it was not until dessert had been discussed and coffee brought in, that the midshipman was permitted—somewhat to the chagrin of the prime minister, who disliked inventors—to read the mysterious diary, of which the following is not a verbatim copy, but an epitome:—

DIARY OF AN INVENTOR.

I, Franklin Bacon, purpose devoting these pages to the history of an invention, which is the greatest the world has yet seen. But this invention will both cause my death and die with me, for when this record reaches the hands of a human being, the secret I have coaxed from Destiny will have rendered me the last service I can ask, after deriving from it, first, hopes of the loftiest kind, then, disappointment of the keenest nature. My family name, as I have said, is Bacon, and my parents christened me Franklin. If I had been called John or Thomas, I might never have invented; but being the namesake by baptism of the genius who originated the lightning-conductor, as well as the namesake by birth of the one who first made gunpowder, I was early attracted towards the study of those mechanical appliances, by which men shorten life or add to its duration. It was my delight at school to try experiments with all the chemicals, electric-batteries, and fire-arms that came within my reach, and I regret to state that I once blew up seven persons whom I esteemed. Had I been of a simply inquisitive turn, I might have bided content with these results; but my mind was not of common mould, and I had made a solemn vow to myself, that I would take no rest from my labours till I discovered an engine or substance powerful enough to exterminate in one instant hundreds of thousands, or even millions of my fellow beings. Philanthropy prompted me to this resolve, quite as much as scientific ardour, for I have always thought and still think, that the surest way to suppress war is to increase its ravages; besides which, I cherished the hope that if once a righteous nation or community of individuals were put in possession of some irresistible instrument of destruction, that nation or community might rule the whole world to the suppression of vice, and the spread of peace and enlightenment. I need not say, after this, that I purposed confiding my invention to such only as would be worthy to use it; and in this spirit I set to work, leaving no book unexplored, no material unexamined, which could set me on the trail of what I sought. There is no occasion for me to describe at length the series of my labours; suffice it to say they were continuous and unwearied. But at length I had my reward, for, after an investigation more long and perilous than any previously undertaken, I discovered that two fulminating substances I had dangerously distilled from all the mineral and vegetable poisons known to man would, if brought into contact, produce an explosion to which that of thunder would be as the popping of a paper bag. This certainly arrived at, I made myself a costume and helmet of gutta-percha, something similar to those which divers wear, and went out into a field one day, with as much of my invention as would float two apple-pips, secreted in a couple of thick iron flasks. There were a pair of hayricks which did not belong to me. I set the first of my flasks between them, opened the second, poured its contents on to the other, then, drawing down the visor of my helmet ran away. The ricks disappeared, and so did I into a swamp five miles off. Nothing but my gutta-percha dress saved me, as I was hurled, like a wisp of straw, with shattered cottages, uprooted trees, and mangled limbs of the peasantry. However, all's well that ends well, for I had no bones broken, though on crawling home I observed that the devastation wrought was equal to an invasion followed by a hurricane and terminated by a flood. Forten square miles the fields looked as if they had been newly ploughed, then sown with bricks, household utensils, and men's heads. There was no longer a doubt possible as to the efficacy of my invention, and I fell down on my knees to thank Providence for having allowed me to inaugurate a new era in human progress.

Here let me state that I was rich. I had large landed estates and house property, and, having never experimented my inventions save in the houses of others, hired for the purpose, these possessions were in good repair. I now resolved I would travel, to judge which country of the globe was worthiest to participate in my secret and rule over all other nations according to my original scheme. Patriotism was naturally discarded by me as a sentiment too miserable for a philosopher and inventor, it being indeed an absurd thing that a man should exclusively worship one set of men for no other reason than that they have been born amid the same fogs as himself, and have had numerous opportunities of revealing to him their defects. Nevertheless, I determined to give my own countrymen every chance, and I set myself with a thoughtful mind to consider their demerits, whilst I made my preparations for departure. Moreover, I took a report of my invention to a government office one morning, just to see how it would be received. It was received by clerks, one of whom handed me over to a second, who passed me over with a snigger to a third, and this one told me to call for an answer that day six months. I reflected that a country which let itself be governed in this fashion would do little for human happiness by conferring its institutions on other lands, and I steamed forthwith for France, which I had never visited before. The French people impressed me even more unfavourably than my own countrymen had done. Conceited and ignorant, they were never tired of vaunting their superiority over other nations, whilst giving proofs of frivolousness and imbecility which often placed them on as low a footing as monkeys. Enamoured of phrases, they employed big names to designate little things, and high-sounding titles to dub small people. All their statesmen were eminent, all their writers brilliant, and all their generals heroes; though, if it happened that a statesman, writer, or general, temporarily displeased the multitude, he was bespattered with more contumely than falls to convicted rogues in other countries. I went to witness a sitting of the French legislature, and saw seven hundred men, most of them old and bald, behave with less sense than babies. A veteran politician, who had spent the better part of his life in undermining former governments under pretence that they were too despotic, had come to declare for the fourth or fifth time that, being now in power himself, he would tender his resignation if not allowed to rule precisely according to his fancy; and the majority of the Assembly who had persistently and meaningly goaded this politician to this resolution, displayed as much alarm on his announcing it, as if they had been overtaken by an unlooked for calamity. Legislators of all parties were to be seen rushing about distractedly, and concerting how they might ward off this great blow; till eventually a deputation of those who had been most active in producing the crisis went with many humble promises of future obedience and besought the ruler they had offended to reconsider his decision. The old man consented to do so without much praying, and then, the alarm being over, everybody took to laughing, and vowed, with valiant irony against the potentate who had frightened them, that the next time he threatened to resign they would take him at his word. The whole thing was pitiful and childish, though quite of a piece, as I found, with the ordinary behaviour of the people, who did not seem to know their own minds for two days together. In politics they were continually changing the names of their institutions, without altering the spirit of them; religion they had none; as regards social habits, they spent several hours every day in coffee-houses drinking poisonous drugs; and their literature had degenerated into a stereotyped scoffing at decency, chastity, virtue, family ties, and all that makes societies respectable. I shook the dust off my shoes on leaving this decayed nation, and went to see their conquerors the Germans, of whom I had heard much better things. But I cannot say my trip to Germany much pleased me. A Prussian officer whom I met in a railway carriage inveighed with patriarchal austerity against the vices of Frenchmen and got drunk with Bavarian beer at the Cologne refreshment room. When we resumed our journey he hiccoughed metapysics, and showed me a well-thumbed Bible which, with an occasional bottle of brandy, had been his great comfort during the last campaign. At Berlin he had me arrested for an informality which he fancied he had detected in my passport, but on being assured that he was mistaken, bowed to me with excessive courtesy and hoped I would continue to honour him with my agreeable aquaintance. It took me six weeks of Italy to forget this German, and the many others like him, nor do I think I should ever have got over the slatternly remembrance of the Teuton women, had it not been for the Italian women I saw after. But the women, the climate, and the monuments, were the only good things in Italy; the men acting like worts on that land of sunshine. Chattering and bankrupt, tobacco-reeking and dishonest, they borrowed my money of me when I questioned them about their institutions, and showed me their white teeth when I hinted for payment. They seemed to believe in Garibaldi and the devil about equally, and bestowed what adoration they had in reserve on Mdme. Patti. I thought it useless to submit my invention to such a people, after hearing one of their statesmen talk in the same breath of Michael Angelo and the income-tax, Pio Nono and a recipe for cooking maccaroni; so I sailed for the United States, halting just long enough in Spain to see that amiable nation drive away the only good thing they ever had, and then fall to throttling each other, amid cries of "*Vamos nos a la liberdad!*"

I confess I landed in America with some idea that my exploration would cease on these favoured shores. The enlightened Republic founded by Washington, and glorified by the hymns of our London penny papers, had always towered before in a singularly majestuous light, and I am yet puzzled to explain how it came to pass that eight days after disembarking at New York I took a ticket to come home again. Perhaps it was that the sight of five hundred howling Irishmen naturalised out of hand, and driven within a week of their landing to vote for a mayor who was embezzling the public monies, conveyed to me but a dubious impression of public freedom; perhaps the honours paid to a condemned murderer by intelligent mobs of all classes and both sexes led me to value the friendship of this Republican community less than I otherwise might have done. Anyhow, I re-crossed the Atlantic, feeling considerably out of conceit with a progressive population, who use their drawing-room carpets as spittoons, pirate the books they have not wit enough to write themselves, and yell psalms with their fingers in each other's pockets. Once in England, I sailed straight for Africa, and plunged into the heart of it, determined that since civilisation looked such a failure, I would try what barbarism was like. I had the pleasure of meeting at once with a native prince, who much impressed me with the solid quantities of his mind; so much so, indeed, that I fancied that with a little indoctrinating he would prove the very man I was in search of. But, just as I had worked myself up into a state of enthusiasm on his behalf, he confided to me that the great ambition of his life was to go and destroy a neighbouring prince, who had done him no harm, and who, by all accounts, was as good a person as himself. My disappointment was very great, and I could not resist the temptation of giving my host two small bottles of my invention, directing him to make no use of them till I was out of the country, but then to mix them if ever he felt melancholy. It seems he felt melancholy soon after my departure, for, riding away as fast as a fleet horse could carry me, I heard a rumble behind me, as of distant thunder, and presently met the court chamberlain, who had been blown into the sea twenty miles ahead of me, and was returning with a bewildered look, not quite understanding what had happened to him. It rejoiced me to think justice had overtaken a destructive monarch, nevertheless, as I sailed away from Africa on a homebound ship, I felt extremely despondent. Here had I been visiting half the nations of the earth, and found nothing but folly, corruption, and bloodthirsty sentiments. There was not a people worthy of the supremacy I should have so gladly conferred by means of my Panapoleon; * and it seemed as if this blessed instrument of civilisation was fated to remain unknown and unappreciated.

II.

However, I gathered heart after a time, for I made this reflection—There was not a single good nation on earth but there were plenty of blameless individuals. I had met numbers such in the course of my wanderings, whose conversation had much improved and delighted me. Why then should I not make a collection of these, and sail in their company for some uninhabited island, where we should found a model Republic, soon to be the mistress of the globe? With but one ship, armed with a single gun, capable of firing two Panapoleon shells at a time, we might sink the largest fleet that ever existed, and with a solitary field-piece, manned by a resolute battery, we might scatter into shreds the combined hosts of Europe. It was a proud day when I first brewed these meditations, and I had no time in corresponding with many radicals, philosophers, fomentors of strikes, and others who busy themselves about the happiness of mankind. I was not successful with all, for a few earned good incomes out of their disinterested advocacies, and considered themselves indispensable to the felicity of the countries they were agitating. But others, whose opinions had proved less remunerative, responded to my call, and when it became known that I would bear all travelling expenses, I soon had a very sufficient muster of men, whose souls were noble though their coats were dingy. They were of all nationalities, ate a great deal, and abhorred tyranny. Most of them had suffered imprisonment for the truth's sake; some had been condemned to death, but had fled; there was not one but had at some time or other conspired against the laws of his country, and effected all the working men he knew to go and get killed in his defence. I chartered a sailing vessel, and embarked several hundreds of these valuable citizens along with their wives, or—in cases where I found conscientious scruples against matrimony—with the ladies who stood to them in stead thereof. I was also much gratified at being able to take on board a few virtuous and unattractive women, who had devoted themselves to the emancipation of their sex. We weighed anchor on a Friday, bound for a far off island, which I knew to be fertile, and carrying with us a fine cargo of agricultural implements, pipes, and books of philosophy. Likewise a printing press, for publishing a democratical journal, and some ammunition for converting such of the natives as might not seem impressed with the advantages of our arrival. I must not omit to mention that some of the free-thinkers looked a little blank at our starting on such a day as Friday, and that a shade of unpleasantness arose in the distribution of berths. As all could not be cabin passengers, some had to be put into the steerage, and these instantly raised a clamour against aristocratical privileges. Glapillard, a French Communist, and O'Shindy, a thoughtful Fenian, headed the malcontents, though both themselves were cabin passengers. They convened a meeting on the quarter deck, and proclaiming equality to be the fundamental law of nature, appealed to all the first class to surrender their berths to the others. I suppose it was from forgetfulness, however, that they made no offer to vacate their own beds. The matter was eventually settled by my swearing that I would never be a party to anti-republican machinations, and that all the steerage passengers should have extra rations of tobacco. Perhaps, too, the appeasement was somewhat hastened by the ship's captain declaring it would be time enough to begin "palavering" when we landed, and promised to put in irons the first man who tried to "Hyde Park" him.

(From this point Franklin Bacon's diary assumed a diurnal form, and offered to full an 1 minute's record to be quoted at length. Mr. Shrympe, the midshipman, read without skipping a line. We may content ourselves with occasional quotations.)

December 2nd.—We have been long enough now in the Isle of Panapoleonia to have got a little settled, but our beginnings were not very smooth. Glapillard and Sournoy the Communists, Howle, the English Chartist, Sanguinolenti and Soilesi, both Garibaldians, and Mr. Shindy were for having elections, and drawing up a Constitution on the very day we land

cuest. Their faces were painted with vertical stripes, but their hearts were free from stain, and I contrasted them with a sigh to some of the citizens over whom it is my fate to rule. They offered me presents, and hoped we had come hearing peace in our hands, and having no firewater or Bible missionaries with us. I felt a little schocked at their irreverent mention of Bible missionaries, and explained that missionaries were righteous individuals who sought to disseminate comforting truths among the benighted. They shook their heads unanimously at the supposition, and deposed to having generally received the Bible and the firewater at closely proximate dates; whence their rooted aversion to both. I promised that any missionary of ours who went their way should go unprovided with firewater, to which they answered courteously, that if it were all the same to me they would rather see no missionaries at all; but that they would trust to my humanity and prudence. I found on enquiry that these native lived frugally and contentedly, neither quarrelling with others nor being quarrelled with, and this though politics was an unknown science among them. An hour after they had left me Sournoy came in great glee to say he had discovered a conspiracy of Glapillard and others to kidnap and depose me. He had arrested all the ringleaders, and they would be arraigned on the morrow. He seemed so pleased that one would have thought it was worth the while of some men to commit crimes in order to give others the triumph of detecting them. But I wonder whether the wild barbarians who objected to the missionaries would have reasoned in that fashion?

January 6th.—Glapillard, Sanguinolenti, and others were condemned at noon to be hanged by the neck. I think if I let then suffer the penalty they have incured it will conduce to the peace of my Republic. They are unscrupulous enemies, and would be less harmful dangling at a rope's end than preaching sedition on their legs. All the orderly citizens seem pleased at the prospect of their demise.

January 7th.—I have resolved this morning to try once more the effects of clemency, and I amnestied Glapillard and his abettors. They were no sooner free than they passed by my dwelling in a derisive procession and sang out that I was afraid to harm them, for that I knew they were the people's champions whereas I myself was nobody. Singular to say the orderly citizens, who had smiled at the promise of their execution, were the first to acclaim their deliverance. Whence I drew this double and disheartening moral shrewdly inculcated upon me by Drumski, 1st, than an "orderly citizen" is one who is ready to make friends with all parties that look in the ascendant; and 2nd, that the surest way to conciliate one's political foes is to crush them. I find myself wishing I had grasped that important truth this time yesterday.

January 22th.—It is of no use to attempt ruling by lenient means, and I find myself now obliged to commit a monstrous iniquity to retain my power, or by abdicating that power to plunge this ill-fated island into the anarchy of Glapillard. Drumski came to me this morning and assured me that the hour for great resolution had arrived. My prestige was shaken, the agitation of my enemies had worked upon the minds of all the malcontents in the island and put me in a minority: I had twice been elected to the presidency; but when the next election came I should probably be ousted. He added that there was no counting on the support of the orderly people, for their being pretty well persuaded that all governments were alike would give me their empty good wishes and perhaps their votes but certainly nothing more. There was only one way to restore my impaired name and that way was by covering my government with military glory; in other words to declare war upon the natives, stamping them out and returning laden with their spoils. It was easily to find a pretext for quarrelling. We would send the Rev. Jabez Groues to them armed with a Bible and a bottle of rum. They would refuse the rum, and we would publish in the official print ("the which," remarked he with a grin, "has already propagated so many lies of our composition") that they had disdained to hear Christianity preached them and had treated our ambassador with scorn. I listened aghast to these suggestions which were offered me as the only alternative between ruin; then I fell into a profound melancholy. Drumski stood by in silence for a moment playing with the pummel of his sword, and then asked me what I had decided. I answered him absently that he might do as he pleased. So he went of in high spirits, and is busy now preparing the expedition which he believes will be ready in a few days. But it will never be ready and will never start, for I have this day arrived at a firm resolve.

January 27th.—Grones returned from the native settlement this morning. The chiefs had received him with friendly hospitality; they had accepted his Bible, but refused his rum. Drumski, very elate, has caused a fanciful version of this "great insult" offered us to be published in a special edition of the official print, and I hear the mobs clamouring as I write for vengeance and extermination against our foes. Ignorant and frivolous herd, miscalled human! This very evening I will insert this diary of mine into an india-rubber bottle, which shall float it over the waves, and to-morrow at the precise hour when Drumski sets forth to molest it people who, for all their barbarisms, are better, truer, and more intelligent than ourselves, I will clash together two Panapoleon shells and blow myself and my settlement wherever it may please the winds to carry us.

III

"So that accounts for the roughness of the waves this morning," cried the first lieutenant, as Mr. Shrympe, the midshipman, laid down the manuscript.

"Yes; but that Franklin Bacon must have been a fool," remarked the prime minister, who had been listening attentively, though with frequent shrugs. "If I had been he I should certainly have exterminated the niggers; where would have been the harm?"

"The more so, as he probably overdid the dose and blew them up with him," laughed the midshipman.

"It was now the captain's turn to speak.

"I cannot but think," said he, "that this unknown author has taken a great liberty."

LIFE OF H. T. COLEBROOKE.*

(Saturday Review.)

"HENRY THOMAS COLEBROOKE, the greatest Sanskrit scholar of his day, and probably inferior in this one line to very few, if any, now living, was the son of Sir George Colebrooke, some time member for Arundel, and formerly Chairman of the East India Company. That a magnate of Leadenhall Street should endeavour to provide for his family by appointments in the Civil Service was quite natural, and when the father became involved in difficulties owing to unfortunate speculations, his two sons went to India as "writers" on the Bengal establishment. Sir George Colebrooke was himself a man of literary tastes, and his wife is described as a person of unusual force of character. Young Colebrooke was never sent to any school at all, but he was evidently a lad of quick perceptions and studious habits, and, after a home education, he landed in India at the early age of seventeen, well grounded in classics and mathematics, with a considerable command of French, and with some knowledge of German. The position of the servants of the old Company was at that time peculiar. Clive had, some years before, given the death-blow to the gigantic system of plunder and corruption which enriched individuals and disgraced the English name. Cornwallis had not yet placed the whole civil, criminal, and revenue administration of the country under an official hierarchy nobly remunerated and yet properly supervised. Things were in a state of transition. Senior merchants who had good appointments at Calcutta, or who were Chiefs of the provincial Councils of Patna, Dacca, or Moorshedabad, lived generously, dispensed profuse hospitality, and saved fortunes. Writers and factors were glad to get unimportant situations at the Board of Accounts or the Court of Requests, or were starved and discontented on 80*l.* or 100*l.* a year. The general tone of society was not exactly edifying. Gambling, drinking, and duels were the amusements or excitements of the community, and a fine old lady, deceased only fifteen years ago, used to declare how she herself had seen Lord Wellesley, who had officially prohibited horse-racing on a Sunday, setting the fashion of an outward morality by attending divine service in his full official robes. Young Colebrooke appears to have spent about three years in Calcutta, hunting, shooting, and studying the languages. In 1786 he was appointed Assistant to the Collector of Tirhoot, a rich and populous district of Behar, and in 1789 he was transferred to the next district of Purneah. The inquiries which terminated in the Perpetual Settlement of Lord Cornwallis were then in full progress; and, doubtless, in these districts Colebrooke laid the foundation of that intimate familiarity with Hindu usages and modes of thought which secured him an early elevation to the Bench, and eventually a seat in Council. In 1793, the year of the said Perpetual Settlement, Colebrooke was placed in charge of the huge district of Rajshahye. In mapping out the country for official purposes, our early administrators selected sastations or local capitals the residences of modern Nawabs or ancient Rajas. Such selections were sometimes singularly infelicitous. Nattore, the head station of Rajshahye, was some thirty miles from the left bank of the Ganges, and for five months of the year it was a mere island in a vast sea of rice. The station was abandoned subsequent to Colebrooke's time, and a second fatality characterized the new choice of a centre. Civilians who had been struck down by malarious fever at Nattore were transplanted to Rampore Baulia, on the crumbling banks of the Ganges; and in the space of the last thirty years, court-houses have vanished and alleys lined with splendid trees have been eaten up by the simple process of diluvion and erosion. From this swampy and feverish district of Bengal Colebrooke was transferred to the drier climate and more congenial society of Mirzapore and Benares. By this time his character and attainments received their due reward and recognition, and he was sent by Wellesley on a diplomatic mission to the Raja of Berar, which enlarged his experience and occupied him for more than two years. On his return he was appointed Judge of the Highest Court of Appeal, known for seventy years as the Sudder Adawlut, and some time afterwards he was made Chief Judge of the same tribunal—a position which he had practically filled in the estimation of suitors and of colleagues from the time of his appointment. In 1807 he became member of the Supreme Council. In 1810 he married; and, his wife dying after four years of what appears to have been unalloyed domestic happiness, he finally quitted the service in 1814. Previously to his departure he had been President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In his retirement he continued the same course of laborious research and scientific inquiry which had illustrated his Indian career. Though in 1823 he declined the offer of the first Presidentship of the Royal Asiatic Society, he accepted a similar post in the Astronomical Society in the next year. His later life was tried by failing health, by loss of sight, by domestic sorrows, and by some family annoyances; and he gradually sank, and died on March 10, 1837, in his seventy-second year.

The above is a record of a life not wholly uneventful and yet not passed in scenes of stirring interest or importance; of faculties naturally acute and developed by assiduous culture to the highest point of perfection; of attainments which, if exceeded in point of versatility, have in one branch of study not been surpassed; and of a character upright, honourable, unblemished, and pure. It now remains for us to take a short survey of some of his acquirements, and to estimate, as far as possible, his place in the republic of letters and in the Indian oligarchy. We do not gather from the memoir the precise nature of the influences which set Colebrooke to explore the mines of Oriental literature, and to separate their ore from their dross. Something was obviously due to the necessity of mastering at least two of the Oriental languages as a condition precedent to success in his profession. But we suspect that the main incentive came from Sir William Jones, who about the year 1790 was at the zenith of his reputation, and of whom his more illustrious contemporary Gibbon could truly say, in one of his pithy notes, that he was "perhaps the only lawyer equally conversant with the yearbooks of Westminster, the Commentaries of Ulpian, the Attic pleadings of Isæus, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Cadhis." It is curious, by the way, that to this list of attainments the historian should not have added Jones's unquestioned proficiency in Sanskrit. But, whatever the motive power in the case of Colebrooke, it is certain that he must have commenced his Sanskrit studies under difficulties and obstructions which it is scarcely possible to exaggerate. Elementary works did not exist. Grammars and dictionaries were composed in the very language itself; and the former, whatever may be said for their depth and comprehensiveness, were clearly compiled on the sacred principle of locking up knowledge from the eyes of the vulgar and of turning a fine vehicle of thought into a series of philological conundrums. Then it is also certain that Brahmans were at first unwilling to display their occult science for the curiosity of *Mlechhas*, or outward barbarians; and though Colebrooke could not conceive "how it came to be asserted that Brahmans were ever averse to instruct strangers," it is thoroughly well established that difficulties were experienced by Jones and others. Some Pundits would not read except on particular days; others feared the reproaches of their fellow-countrymen; and even those who were willing to teach Hindu epics, law, and divinity for a consideration, had little of the art of imparting what they knew. Colebrooke's industry and aptitude carried everything before him. He became a scholar erudite, accurate, and profound. Curiously, however, he chose for his first essay in literature the very practical subject of the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal. Fully to discuss such a question familiarity with the dead languages of the East is not indispensable. Excellent reports on land tenures, ploughs, implements, and products have been written by civil and military officers of active habits and a liking for field sports, who knew nothing but the vernacular of their district. From specimens given in the memoir we see no reason to doubt that, had Colebrooke turned his attention to purely executive details, instead of to judicial work and to philological researches, he might have rivalled the reputation of Thomason or Munro. At another time he wrote a short paper on a peculiar sect of the Mohammedans. We are told that he was a good Arabic scholar. But his main pursuits were Hindu law, theology, and literature, and, incidentally, science. And with these two great subjects before his eyes, he was almost always translating some learned work, conducting some lengthy correspondence, or publishing some thoughtful essay. He compiled a grammar and edited a lexicon, he translated treatises on law, he expounded Hindu philosophy, he deciphered ancient monuments and inscriptions on rocks, and his inquiries extended from the precession of the equinoxes as observed by native astronomers, to the exact heights of those magnificent snowy ranges which had first delighted his eyes while collecting revenue and shooting partridges in the plains of Purneah. We think that he might have attained to great eminence in the physical sciences had he not made Oriental literature his chief pursuit. Sanskrit scholars are under deep obligations to him. It is not that he facilitated the study of the language by the preparation of elementary works, or by annotated editions, for his grammar would probably be useless to any one not possessed of his extraordinary capacities. But he explored and illustrated some wholly unknown departments of Eastern philosophy; and, if not an unquestioned authority on canons of taste, he hazarded no conjectures, he ventilated no plausible theories, and he attempted nothing which he did not fathom. His translations of two well-known law books have never been superseded, and are used to this hour by lawyers bred in Westminster Hall and by native gentlemen who have taken academical honours in the University of Calcutta. The memoir gives us no details as to his judicial career, though we cannot but think that a research into the volumes of Select Reports of the Sudder Court would have brought to light curious cases in which questions of caste or social and religious rites were illustrated by his acquirements, and knotty points of inheritance solved by his legal lore. More than a quarter of a century ago, when a judge superior in ability to his colleagues was adorning the bench of the Sudder Court, it was said by old law practitioners that the days of Harington and Colebrooke had returned. The portrait of the former, known for his excellent Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of Bengal, now adorns the walls of the new High Court of Calcutta. The fine bust of the latter may be seen in the rooms of the Asiatic Society in the same city.

While admitting the depth and extensiveness of Colebrooke's erudition, we cannot avoid the conclusion that he belongs to that class of scholars whose talent for communicating truths, as remarked of Niebuhr by Macaulay, by no means equals their talent for investigation. He never could have been a popular writer; and the extracts given in the memoir are marked by a somewhat unwieldy diction and a heavy style. It was possibly a consciousness of these defects which induced him to refuse an invitation to contribute to the *Edidburgh Review*. Something is no doubt due to the character of the subjects on which he wrote. But examples are not wanting of other Eastern scholars who have handled such topics with gracefulness and ease. Classic elegance was wanting to Colebrooke. We may be quite certain that he could never have written anything approaching to the imitation of Alcæus by Sir William Jones. Nor could he have transferred glowing Oriental imagery and feeling to heroic English verse with the success attained by the late Professor Wilson in his poem of the *Cloud Messenger*. But the Sanskrit reading of Jones scarcely extended beyond the epic poets, a few plays, and the Laws of Manu; and Horace Hayman Wilson, with all his talent and original ity, was not to be compared to Colebrooke in accuracy and depth.

Those, who have been accustomed to regard Colebrooke as a laborious student and a man of a reserved, thoughtful, and unimaginative disposition, will be surprised to find him occasionally the slave of ardent and impulsive feelings. But they break out on more than one occasion. He inveighs, in his early letters, against the crooked policy of Hastings, at the time when that remarkable man had the sympathy of the whole Settlement. He advocated Free-trade and attacked the monopoly of the East India Company, when such views were unpopular in high places, and when they might have injured his own prospects. At another time he bought some land in Americs, and he invested a considerable sum in the purchase of real property at the Cape. He wrote a pamphlet pleading for a relaxation of the Corn-laws; he recommended emigrants from Great Britain to turn their attention to the Cape; and he fancied that he had discovered a solution for some difficult Indian problems when he desired to people the plains with what he calls creoles, or half-castes. Some of his early opinions strike us as rather crude. The Persian language with him is "too dry to entice," though it is not very easy to conceive what epithet we ought to select for his favourite Sanskrit, if dryness is held to be a characteristic of the Persian language, with its simple grammar, its admirable moral tales, its ornate poetry, and its historical narratives not paralleled by anything in the whole range of Sanskrit literature. At a later period he did not seem to care much for the *Edinburgh Review*; he observed that it had "declined in excellence," and he anticipated its "cessation." At the same time he seems to have devoured all kinds of writers, and while at Nagpore he read through a complete edition of the British Poets. His son, not unaptly, compares his father to Cato, as Cicero describes his friend, immersed in books, and yet attending to the business of State. Another classical prototype is suggested to us by the elder Pliny, who read in his litter, pretty much as Colebrooke may at times have read in his palanquin. Private correspondence with distinguished scholars was carried on by him unremittingly in the intervals of business, and he appears to have written regularly to his father. During a journey in tents at the hottest season of the year, he kept a diary of his tour. We are bound to say, however, that his letters reflect, in most instances, the severe, character of his studies. With the exception of a few notices of birds and beasts, to which he was attracted as much by his love of natural history as of sport, the correspondence is taken up with requests for books, literary jottings and plans, and even astronomical calculations; and his letters to Sir Thomas Strange, H. H. Wilson, and other native and English scholars, must, we think, have resembled the celebrated interchange of epistles between the Antiquary and Dr. Dryasdust, which went on for six years and then only settled the first line of an inscription.

His political opinions were occasionally in advance of his age. We have already spoken of his views on commerce and Free trade, and he incurred the displeasure of the Court by the part he took in certain financial measures of the Supreme Council. But we have only space for a notice of one other topic, and that is the long and now half-forgotten controversy on the rite of Suttee. It is admitted in the memoir that when the Government of India first took up his question in earnest, and endeavoured to regulate and control the practice, the opinion of Mr. Colebrooke was allowed great weight, and the rules for the guidance of officials were alway considered to have been mainly drawn up by him. The biographer states that his father used to yindicate the course taken by Government on the ground that direct suppression would have been met by resistance, and that it would become a point of honour with natives to persevere. We should vindicate Colebrooks's character on other grounds. The rules were not practically enforced until the year 1814, nor were regular statistics collected until the following year. From that date until the abolition of the rite in December 1829, statistics of burnt widows were supplied with the regularity of Poor-law returns, and one of the most tremendous of controversies raged during that period between those who recommended perseverance in attempts to control the practice and those who saw no remedy but entire abolition. The official literature of Suttee, between 1815 and 1830, is one of the most curious and instructive in the voluminous Indian archives; and those who may ever explore our Blue-books will be amazed at the perverted doctrines of the priesthood, the curious and suggestive facts showing how the practice had increased under British supervision, the growing demoralization of the populace, the fierceness of the paper warfare, and the apathy and timidity of two long Administrations. Colebrooke, who had drawn up the rules, left India for good without having any opportunity whatever of seeing their effect. We venture to think that if, either on the bench of the Court or at the Council Board, he had seen the unexpected result of the half measure, a man of his humane, courageous, and thoughtful disposition would soon have been ranged on the side of the abolitionists. It is one thing to hear the echo of a controversy in retirement in England, and another to discuss it with a true sense of responsibility and with accumulated facts, f while the pyres were lit up in the very suburbs o Calcutta, literally, at the average of one every week.

We have endeavoured to do justice to a life and a memoir which, though by no means light reading, and only attractive to a certain class, may have yet a sterling value for all who take interest in Oriental researches, or who wish to trace the various roads to eminence opened by an Indian career. The biographer, we should mention, has performed his task with judgment and good taste. There are some few misprints, arresing out of the inevitable employment of a copious Oriental phraseology; but Sir Edward Colebrooke is evidently a man of no inconsiderable acquirements, and his early training in the Bengal Civil Service has enabled him to pick his way skilfully amidst laws and regulations, treatises and titles, unfamiliar regions and strange castes. In the eyes of ordinary Asiatics Colebrooke will never hold the same place as those early pioneers and civilizers whose appearance is hailed by them as an incarnation of equity and order. And many an Englishman will tell us that he had far rather have "settled" a province than have deciphered an Edict of Asoka, and that he would prefer the gratitude of a million of agriculturists to enrolment in all the learned Societies and Academies in the world. But there is no need of any such invidious camparison. The foremost of English and Continental scholars at this day bow in reverence at the name of Colebrooke, while hard-working and less learned civilians ought to look on him as one of whose attainments, writings, and character any service might be proud.

* The Life of H. T. Colebrooke. By his Son, Sir T. E. Colebrooke. London: Trübner & Co. 1873.

SOCIAL BARRIERS.

(Saturday Review.)

THE immortal Dr. Johnson once applied what he supposed to be a crucial test to the sincerity of Mrs. Macaulay's republican principles by proposing that she should invite her footman to sit down with them to dinner. If a willingness to meet social inferiors on equal terms be a fair test of republicanism, it must be granted that the number of genuine republicans in the world is singularly small. Indeed, as is often enough remarked, the effect of democratic political institutions is very often to make the social barriers more impassable than ever. The reason is obvious enough. An American gentleman can less afford to put himself into familiar relations with an Irish labourer in New York than an English nobleman to talk easily to a man of the same class at home, because there is a much greater risk that the free and enlightened citizen will take unpleasant liberties. The absence of any recognised diff-rence makes the protection of a certain reserve more necessary. Invisible barriers have to be thrown up to supply the place of the old tangible distinctions. In a first-class railway carriage in England each passenger knows that his fellow-travellers belong, within certain limits, to the same social stratum with himself, and have, therefore, a certain common understanding upon various matters. In an American car he can only say that his companions are not niggers; but they may be capable of eating with their knives, of chewing tobacco, and of using language which is not strictly in accordance with conventional usage. You can speak with much more freedom to a fellow-traveller if you have a well-founded confidence that he will not reply by devoting your eyes to eternal perdition. In short the simple process of shuffling together people who are at the very opposite ends of the scale of civilization does not tend to promote familiarity. Its first effect is to cause the more sensitive units to surround themselves with an imperceptible atmosphere of general repulsion. In the long run possibly the constant intermixture may bring about a closer assimilation; but the immediate consequences —and "immediate" may be interpreted with considerable latitude—are sometimes the reverse of what they are sometimes hastily assumed to be.

Part of that phenomenon which is generally described as the widening of the gulf between different classes is obviously due to this simple fact. The destruction of a political privilege is tacitly compensated by an increase of social exclusiveness. When we have reached Utopia, the existing awkwardness will be removed. Man will meet man on equal terms; there will be no jealousy on the part of the superior, and no envy from the inferior. Every one will take his place naturally, conscious that it is that for which he is best adapted, and there will be no attempt to create artificial distinctions when those actually existing are felt to repose upon absolute justice. Meanwhile amiable young reformers are apt to attempt to precipitate the process. They fret against the barriers which have sprung up at the very moment of their supposed destruction. They are shocked to discover that their work is only half done, and try to translate the political into social reforms. They give to working men the right hand of fellowship, sit down to tea with them, and elaborately lay aside the prestige of superior rank and education. They try to talk to their servants as if they were fellow-creatures, and as if the stairs which separate the kitchen from the parlour were not more difficult of ascent—except in a merely physical sense—than the cliffs of the Matterhorn. That such efforts are well meant would be denied by nobody. They are directed against a real evil; for one can hardly consider it as part of the eternal order of things that people whose bodies inhabit the same tenement should be separated from each other in spirit as widely as though they were denizens of different planets. It may even be admitted further that some people have the happy art of really conciliating by condescension; that they can lay aside their robes of state without becoming more imposing in their incognito than in their official costume; and that for them the phrase of putting people at their ease does not really mean producing a general sense of extreme awkwardness, and a forced air of familiarity which is at the very antipodes of the genuine article. A man, however, and even a woman, must be possessed not only of singular benevolence, but of a singularly felicitous manner, if success is to be obtained in such an enterprise. For the great majority, the fetters of custom have penetrated far too deeply into their souls to permit really free action when they voluntarily leave their accustomed sphere. Angels' visits are proverbially rare, and most angels would probably find it hard to lay aside their wings and talk to any mere mortal as to one of themselves. More frequently they come like the "Blessed Glendoveer," declaring only too distinctly "'Tis mine to speak and yours to hear," and conferences conducted on such terms may be improving but scarcely diminish the sense of cobstraint.

Without denying therefore the good which may possibly be effected by crossing the gulf when the innovator has the happy disposition necessary to ensure success it is more expedient for persons of colder temperament to ask what are the real difficulties to be surmounted. When we appreciate the nature of the obstacles which retard the advent of the millennium, we may expect to aid in removing them by judicious effort, though we cannot hope to overleap them at a bound. The obstacle of which we have already spoken is the most palpable, and is the inevitable result of an unsettled state of society. When nobody is quite certain of his position, and everybody is trying to tread on his neighbour's toes the result must be a wide-spread feeling of awkwardness. Vulgarity, in the most general sense, is the product of an attempt to assume habits of thought, or dress, or manner, not as the spontaneous expression of our own taste, but as a conscious imitation of other people's taste. When a servant tries to adopt her mistress's fashions or an upstart tries to ape an old aristocracy or an Indian wears Manchester prints instead of his native costume, the same sense of incongruity is produced. Perfect manners, it is said, are to be found only in the uncontaminated East, because there everybody has a traditional code of behaviour from which he never thinks of deviating, and which has become a second nature to him; and therefore, as long as an incessant struggle of classes continues, we shall all feel more or less uncomfortable in each other's presence. But, even assuming this difficulty to be removed in a few centuries, another threatens to be more permanent. We cannot look forward to any time at which cultivation will be uniformly diffused. So far as we can see, the differences are likely to grow rather wider than narrower.

THE RECOGNITION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

(Field.)

THE School Board has taken to cricket. One of the branch committees of the educational parliament has constituted itself into a club for the recognition and encouragement of a peculiarly national pastime.

We could not preach at the full commencement of the London season, a more appropriate homily than one on the necessity for physical culture, and we address ourselves to our own immediate circle as well as to our general readers. Sportsmen, those who shoot and hunt, are often under the mistaken impression that they have done enough for themselves in the way of exercise for health, when they have spent a couple of months on the moors, and have had some stiff work in the shires. They then settle in town from April to August, with little more notion of keeping in sound case than may perhaps be derived from the use of a tub or a dumb-bell, or only a stroll or a trot in the park. We know how destructive the social hours of the time are to even the most robust constitutions. The meal times appear to be arranged for the complete destruction of the digestive powers. The man who in Scotland, in Yorkshire, or in Leicestershire, could eat a breakfast, fares upon soda water and dry toast upon many a morning of the London season, or it may be that he has an appetite for comestibles which even more distinctly than no appetite at all indicates a deranged system. We are not referring to intemperate or indiscreet persons. People may be quite within the recognised line of moderation and suffer for it, if they only live up to the fashion of existence around them. Our business friends try to escape from whatever inconveniences they might have to encounter of the sort we are describing by residing out of London. This plan has advantages and disadvantages. Long railway journeys twice a day are not conducive to physical health when followed by professional or mercantile labours. Then there is always that bad gasping quarter of an hour to be in time for the train, which has been said to be a fertile source of cardiac disease. And the mere fact of sleeping in the county air does not necessarily suffice for health. There should be a plan and system of dietary and exercise, and a watchfulness without nervousness for the incipient tokens of a malady, which may be easily eluded, but with difficulty shaken off. For this purpose, for every purpose of health and of the accompaniments of health, cheerful spirits and sound work, there is nothing like attention to physical training. Every well-appointed house ought to have a gymnasium of some sort attached to it. We have no doubt whatever that in time this will be the case. In the meanwhile we have to guard against the various social and civilized conspiracies against our health. We should have exercise, at whatever cost of business or of pleasure. There is no reason why elderly people—people from forty to fifty—should not keep up something more than the mere tradition of their cricketing, or their swimming days. Ladies should be more universally instructed in the force, beauty, and attractiveness of health. Fragility is no longer regarded as an admirable thing in women. We observe with satisfaction that an improvement is here manifested by the calisthenic academies advertised for ladies, and by such an announcement as that made through a swimming club the other day, that arrangements were made for female tuition in the art of swimming. Yet the hideous vice of tight lacing and high-heels still continues.

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